

HABS
VA,
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University of Virginia, Pavilion III
West Lawn, University of Virginia Campus
Charlottesville
Charlottesville
Virginia

HABS No. VA-193-C

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Addendum to
University of Virginia, Pavilion III
Charlottesville
Virginia

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

PAVILION III UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

HABS No. VA-193-C

Location: West Lawn, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia.

USGS Charlottesville West Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 17.719170.4212425

Present Owner: Rector and Board of Visitors, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Present Occupant: Vacant

Significance: Based on plans drawn by Thomas Jefferson in 1817 and inspired by the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, Rome, as illustrated in Book Four of Palladio, Pavilion III, known as the Corinthian Pavilion, was the second of ten original buildings of the University of Virginia. Construction was superintended by the Irish carpenter-builder, James Dinsmore. Decorative elements include Carrara marble Corinthian capitals, and interior ornamentation by sculptor, William Coffee. Unlike most other University of Virginia pavilions, III has not suffered major exterior structural additions or alterations, and is essentially as built by Jefferson.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

In 1803, the Virginia legislature chartered the Albemarle Academy, and Thomas Jefferson began to work in earnest on his goal of establishing "a true university." By 1804-5, he had arrived at the idea "of an academical village rather than one large building" and by 1810 the form of a "small and separate lodge for each professorship, with only a hall below for his class, and two chambers above for himself; joining these lodges by barracks...opening into a covered way to give dry communication between all schools. The whole arranged around an open square of grass"¹ had been ordained.

On April 8, 1817, the Board of Visitors of Central College (James Madison, James Monroe, David Watson, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph C. Cabell, and John H. Cocke) was called to meet; and, while only Jefferson, Cabell, and Cocke attended, a site for the college, one mile west of Charlottesville was chosen.² By April 22, James Dinsmore, previously employed

by Jefferson in construction at Monticello, had contracted to superintend building at the site.³

On May 5, 1817, Jefferson's plan was recorded in the Minutes of the Board of Visitors. On June 23, Deed Book 20, Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Albemarle County, recorded a purchase by Alexander Garrett, Proctor, of 153 acres containing most of Observatory Mountain and a smaller parcel of 43.75 acres which became the site of the present University. By early summer, Jefferson had surveyed the site and consulted both William Thorton and Benjamin Henry Latrobe regarding the design.⁴

In October 1817, the cornerstone of the first pavilion, VII, was laid. In their meeting of October 7-8, the Board of Visitors authorized the construction of two additional pavilions. According to Malone, Jefferson had already used the term "lawn" and written to Latrobe indicating that these next pavilions, III and V, would incorporate suggestions from his drawing just received.

The first known drawing of Pavilion III is N302 Ink, 1817. N316, Pavilion No. III West Corinthian Palladio, elevation and three plans, is dated 1818. These, a ground plan, and an early plan for a pavilion are found in Appendix A.

Jefferson's plan provides a classroom and study with side hall extending front (east) to rear (west) on the main floor. Above are a professor's drawing room and three additional chambers, of which, one is presumed to be a cloak or dressing room. The cellar plan shows two large chambers; one, with a large fireplace, is presumably the kitchen. It is assumed, based on the detail of plans and elevation, combined with the absence of subsequent drawings, that N316 was used as the basis for construction.

Construction, superintended by Dinsmore, and overseen, at least with regard to the exterior, by Jefferson,⁵ commenced in 1818 and was essentially complete by 1820; although a Literary Fund report shows the pavilion 3/4 complete by March 29 to September 30, 1819,⁶ finishing continued through 1825. A complete listing of suppliers of goods and services associated with construction forms Appendix C to this typescript. The Proctor's Journal, 1825, shows a total construction cost of \$16,528.47, a figure well above the average cost of the other nine pavilions. Appendix D provides a chronology of construction expenditures.

The first resident of Pavilion III was John Tayloe Lomax, professor of law and founder of the University of Virginia Law School, who lived there from 1826 to 1833. During the University's first century, eight of the pavilion's ten residents were professors of either law or medicine. From 1924-1953 the pavilion was the home of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The first office of the Virginia Quarterly Review was located at cellar, or garden, level from 1925-29. A complete list of residents is found in Appendix E.

A number of alterations have been made to the pavilion in response to changes in use and as the result of general modernization. Major changes in plan have occurred on the second floor where physical evidence indicates repositioning of walls and doorways as well as the addition of baths and closets. A summary of alterations along with tentative dating will be found in Appendix G.

Research on the construction of the pavilions and subsequent alterations to them, being conducted by architecture students under the direction of the University Architect for Historic Buildings and Grounds, J. Murray Howard, may yield additional information in the future.

It is of secondary interest in discussing Jefferson's plan for Pavilion III that ideas on domestic architecture evidenced as early as 1770 find expression in this late domestic design for the University. Additional Jefferson drawings showing angled entry, triangular fireplace using shared chimney, and parallel conformation in plan, determined by Fiske Kimball to be early Monticello, bear so striking a similarity to the pavilion plans that they are included for further study as Appendix A₁.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character:

Pavilion III is a Roman revival, tetrastyle, temple-fronted structure based, according to Jefferson's notes, on the Corinthian order as shown in Palladio. The interior frieze was taken from the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, Rome, as illustrated in Book Four,⁸ and it is likely that this temple inspired the design. A pedimented roof over three central bays is supported by stuccoed brick and marble Corinthian order columns and wooden entablature. The pavilion, with overall dimensions of 37'-4" by 40'-11", is constructed of brick and linked to dormitory rooms at either side. A gallery within the two-story portico joins walkways over adjacent colonnades.

The building was designed by Jefferson between 1817 and 1818 and built between 1818 and 1820 with finishing continuing to 1825.

Pavilion III is two stories above ground; a ground, or cellar, level, presently opening onto a mews adjoining to the north, originally opened onto the pavilion garden. Although interior alterations have been made, the exterior of the structure is essentially as designed by Jefferson. Like Pavilion VII, III may have been influenced in some way by comments from architects William Thornton and Benjamin Henry Latrobe. A most elaborate and costly pavilion, it embodies Jefferson's philosophy on the University and its architecture:

"The great object of our aim from the beginning has been to make the establishment the most eminent in the United States, in order to draw to it the youth of every state... we have proposed therefore, to call to it characters of the first order of science from Europe, as well as our own country... Had we built a barn for a college and log huts for accommodations, should we have ever had the assurance to propose to a European professor of that character to come to it? It will be a splendid establishment, would be thought so in Europe, and for the chastity of its architecture and classical taste leaves everything in America far behind it."¹⁰

2. Condition of fabric:

Pavilion III is structurally sound and in good overall condition. Some evidence of rot appears on sills and window moldings at cellar level on the south. The west porch rail is water-damaged at ground level. Interiors would be improved by repair and repainting of walls and woodwork. The elaborate entablature of the second floor southeast chamber (drawing room) is in good condition, but suffers from heavy overpainting. Much original hardware remains; and, although stoves have been removed from the second floor, all visible fireplaces appear to be unaltered.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions:

The overall dimensions are 37'-4" across the front (east) and rear (west) elevations and 40'-11" across the side (north and south) elevations, not including the portico. The portico extends 10'-3½" from the façade. A brick porch and cellar access have been added at the northwest corner. The ground level to the peak of the roof at the east is 32'-9", and the columns are 22'-2" in height.

2. Foundations:

1'-6" thick foundation walls form an 18" high flat-top brick

water table on the rear and side elevations. The brick is laid in three-course American bond. A water table does not appear on the east (front) elevation.

3. Exterior sheathing:

All exterior walls are of brick. The east (front) wall is laid with refined brick in the Flemish bond. The side and rear walls are laid with rougher brick in three-course American bond. Brick sizes vary but average 7 3/4" x 2 1/4".

4. Structural system:

The exterior walls are 13" thick, load-bearing, and constructed of brick. The roof structure is frame, with several heavy timber members used. Connections are made both with pegs and nails. (Photograph 4)

5. Porches:

The east (front) portico extends up the full height and across three bays of the five-bay façade. The triangular pediment is an unbroken extension of the roof, supported by four columns. (Photograph 5) The columns are of brick, which has been stuccoed and painted white. The Corinthian capitals are carved from Carrara marble. (Photograph 6) The entablature, which entirely surrounds the pavilion, is of wood and also painted white. It is adorned with dentils, egg and dart molding, acanthus modillions and coffers with rosettes under the eaves. The acanthus leaves are of lead. (Photographs 7 & 8)

Within the east (front) portico is a balcony. It is supported by joists on the west, and by four iron rods on the east. The iron rods pass through the balcony decking and railing and on into the attic where they are tied into beams. The balcony is not connected to the columns and therefore, appears to be hanging. Its railing is "Chinese Chippendale," a typical Jeffersonian feature. Each end of the balcony is open and connects with the walkway over the adjoining colonnade.

A brick porch was added to the northwest corner of the pavilion. The brick is laid in common bond. The addition provides covered access to the cellar, as well as a porch for the first floor rear entry. (Photograph 9)

6. Chimney:

One central brick chimney serves all five of the original fireplaces. However, two of them have been sealed. The chimney on the exterior consists of a base, a more slender shaft, and a cap that has been corbelled out.

7. Doors:

The east (front) door to Pavilion III is a three-panel French door with a fan-light in rectangular window above. (Photograph 10) The one-foot wide panel door-surround shows evidence of sand-painting. In the northern-most bay of the east façade is a six-panel door, again, with a fan-light in rectangular window above. (Photograph 1) The panelled door-surround is also 12" wide.

On axis with this off-center door is a six-panel door with 9" molded wooden trim on the west (rear) elevation.

The balcony doors are three-panelled and have a 10" wide surround. This doorway also utilizes a set of screen doors.

There is one cellar door made of vertical, beaded boards.

8. Windows and shutters:

There are three 6/6/6 full-length triple-hung sash windows on the east (front) elevation, as well as one on the south. Their surround projects 7". "Chinese Chippendale" railings are found across the bottom sash of the east (front) windows. There are two pairs of fixed-louver shutters on each window. The muntins are 3/4" wide and panes are 11½" x 17½". (Photograph 12) The rest of the windows on the first and second floors are similar in design to the triple-hung windows but have 6/6 double-hung sash. Surrounds are typical 6½" architraves. Shutters, again, are fixed-louver with one double-panelled pair for each window. (Photograph 13)

The cellar windows are 3/6 double -hung sash. The panes are 11½" x 11½" and muntins are again 3/4" wide. Surrounds are standard and there are no shutters. (Photograph 14) On the east (front) elevation there are three half-submerged windows.

There are fanlights in rectangular windows above both of the east (front) doors. Also, fanlights are found in each of the pedimented gable-ends.

9. Roof:

The roof is a single gable over the center three bays and runs the entire length of the pavilion. The end bays are covered by flat roofs. The roofing material is metal, covered with slates only on the sloping area. Work is presently being done on the roof. (Photograph 3)

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans:

According to Jefferson's original scheme, room arrangement is very straightforward and symmetrical. The first floor is two rooms deep with a stair hall at the north side running east-west the full length of the building. The plan for this floor has changed very little, if at all, from the original design.

Several different schemes exist for the second floor, as shown in Appendix A. Plan N302 shows a stair hall on the north side running the entire length of the pavilion, as found on the first floor. The remaining space is divided into three rooms, each with its own fireplace. The central room has no windows, an unusual arrangement for that time when natural light and air circulation were so important. Plan N316 shows three rooms, each with a fireplace, but a staircase is shown in the northeast corner. The central room now extends to the north side and contains windows.

Presently, a hall exists, running from the stairs to the balcony door, which begins to jog south 7'-1" from the balcony door. The south side rooms remain relatively unchanged; however, the north side now consists of one bedroom and two bathrooms. Closets have been added.

The cellar floor was originally to consist of two rooms--one across the front and one across the rear. The rear room exists relatively unchanged. The front room has been partitioned into a kitchen, bathroom, hallway, dining area and mechanical area. An outside access exists at the northwest corner.

2. Stairway:

The main stair runs from the cellar to the second floor and is located at the rear of the structure, off center, to the north. The staircase is in a U-shape with two landings at the turn. The first three treads at the first floor level bow out. The balusters and newel post are very simple and typical of those found in other Jeffersonian buildings. The handrail is pine. (Photograph 15) Acorn pendants indicate the location of the newel post above, while wave molding 1'-3" high decorates the enclosing wall. (Photograph 16)

3. Flooring:

All flooring on the first and second floors was originally quarter-sawn virgin heart pine. Some new boards have been added. In the second floor bathrooms, the original floor

has been covered with linoleum. All floors have random width boards varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ " to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ". In the cellar, the floor is poured concrete which has been either painted or covered with linoleum.

4. Wall and ceiling finish:

The exterior walls, as well as the central interior wall running north-south, are plaster on brick. The remaining interior walls and ceilings are plaster on lath. Most of the modern partitions are also plaster on lath.

5. Decorative features and trim:

a. Cornices:

Original molded wood cornices are found in all the major rooms on the first and second floors. One finds the most elaborate cornice in the southeast chamber on the second floor. Its prominent details include egg and dart moldings¹¹ and griffins and urns that appear to be made of terra cotta. (Photographs 17 & 18) This frieze is illustrated in Palladio's Four Books of Architecture, Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. The remaining rooms on the second floor have similar cornices to those found on the first floor. There are no cornices in the cellar.

b. Door and window surrounds:

All original door and window surrounds are the typical architraves, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.

c. Chair rails:

Chair rails appear in the two rooms on the first floor and the three major rooms and hall of the second floor. They are $2\frac{1}{4}$ " deep and 2'-6" off the floor.

d. Baseboards:

Baseboards on the first and second floors are the same, with the exception of a more recent one in the second floor bathroom. Baseboards are $2\frac{1}{4}$ " deep and are capped with a molded cyma curve. Baseboards in the cellar are linoleum.

6. Doors:

All original doors have six raised-and-sunken panels edged with molded trim. Presently, work is being done on the graining of the original doors. (Photograph 19)

7. Hardware:

Much of the hardware is original; however, missing and damaged pieces have been replaced.

8. Fireplaces:

Of the five fireplaces, only two, on the first floor, have mantels. In the front or east room the molded mantel is 5'-2" from the floor. (Photograph 20) The molded mantel in the rear or west room is 9½" deep and is supported by two pairs of fluted Doric pilasters. This mantel is 4'-7" from the floor. (Photograph 21)

9. Archway

A keystone arch constructed of wood is found near the west end of the east-west hallway on the first floor.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation:

Pavilion III West faces Pavilion IV East across the University of Virginia Lawn. It is the second pavilion south of the Rotunda. Its garden, enclosed by walls, extends from the west building wall to a path separating the pavilions from the West Ranges.

2. Landscape

On the east, the pavilion portico and colonnade adjoin the University of Virginia Lawn. At the west, extending from the building wall to the path providing service access to the Ranges, is a pleasure garden planted in the informal style of a jardin Anglais. It is enclosed by serpentine brick walls, as designed by Jefferson and shown in early ground plans, and punctuated by a capital, said to be from the first Rotunda, now serving as a garden sculpture.

The garden was not planted at the time of Jefferson's death in 1826, nor were plant lists for the pavilion gardens made by him. The Garden Club of Virginia created the present garden with assistance from the Restoration Committee, Professors Edmund Campbell and Edwin Betts; Alden Hopkins, landscape architect, who planned the plantings; and James M. Knight, archaeologist, who restored the serpentine walls. The restoration was complete by 1952.¹⁵

Although most plantings are modern, large ash trees (*Fraxinus Biltmoreana*), appear to be only slightly smaller than the so-

called "McGuffey" ash, which university tradition dates to circa 1829, growing in a similar site behind Pavilion IX. William D. Rieley, landscape architect and University of Virginia lecturer in landscape architecture, believes that a large *Fraxinus Biltmoreana*,¹⁴ near the west wall predates construction of the University.

Predominant plantings include:

American Holly	<i>Ilex Opaca</i> , <i>Ilex</i> species
Dogwood	<i>Cornus Florida</i>
Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>
American Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> species
Silverbell	<i>Halesia Carolina</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i> var. <i>Biltmoreana</i>
Kentucky Coffee	<i>Gymnocladus Dioicus</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera</i> species
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca Minor</i>

Other plantings are azaleas (some quite large, one 6' tall), lilacs, oak-leaf hydrangeas, hawthorns, and spring-flowering bulbs as minor features.¹⁵

3. Outbuildings

There are no original buildings presently associated with the pavilion and its site. John Neilson's drawing, circa 1822, shows necessities along both north and south garden walls. A mews, originally constructed between 1829-1830 and restored circa 1950 by Frederick D. Nichols, is visible over the north garden wall. A second structure, currently housing university offices, adjoins the garden on the south and is probably later in date than the mews, although built, according to James Kinard, University history officer and mews resident, on old foundations. As recently as 1941, a "breezeway-like" structure crossed the Pavilion III garden to link the mews with the building near the south wall.¹⁶

PART III. FOOTNOTES

1 Fiske Kimball, Thomas Jefferson, Architect (New York: Da Capo Press, 1961), p. 74.

2 Dumas Malone, The Sage of Monticello (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1981), p. 253.

3 Ibid., p. 262.

4 Kimball, Thomas Jefferson, Architect, p. 75.

5 The following description of Jefferson by his personal physician is given in the "Autobiographical Ana of Robley Dunglison," Transactions of the American Philosophical Society Vol. 53, Part 8: "He was fond of mathematics and would not admit

of variations which a wide and expansive mind might have received, perhaps, more readily. In architectural details this was strikingly evinced. Palladius must be followed by line and rule; and if a deviation would have added comfort and convenience, it must not be adopted; because unsanctioned by high architectural authority. It was said--and said truly--that the outside of the pavilions--as the habitations of the professors were called--received primary attention from him, whilst the insides must shift for themselves."

6 "Ordering of the Pavilions," (Charlottesville, Virginia, 1984), p. 3.

7 University Guide Information, Pavilion III, (Charlottesville, Virginia, n.d.).

8 Drawing N316 is labelled "Corinthian-Palladio" however, Jefferson does not state an exact model, and it is possible that there was no single design source for this pavilion. The Temple of Antoninus and Faustina is not tetrastyle and lacks modillions. Other structures, e.g., the Temple of Caesar, Pola, seem closer architecturally. Design motifs, too, seem hybrid. The Corinthian frieze is composed of griffins from Desgodetz with Palladian tails; it rests in an entablature identified as "Ionic with modillions" by Frederick Nichols and William Beiswanger, respectively, when it appears at Barboursville and Monticello (Eye of Jefferson, p. 280, and Beiswanger, personal communication). Coffee's contract for ornamentation specifies "Pav: 3 Ionic frieze" (Proctor's Loose Papers, 1822). The design sources used by Jefferson and the workmen in constructing and ornamenting the pavilions is a topic for further study.

9 University Guide Information, Pavilion III, (Charlottesville, Virginia, n.d.).

10 Letters to Joseph C. Cabell and William Short cited in Bernard Mayo, ed., Jefferson Himself (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1942), p. 337.

11 William Coffee was paid \$39 on September 26, 1822, for "composition and leaden ornaments," according to the Proctor's Journal, 1819-1828, University of Virginia Archives, Charlottesville, Virginia, p. 145.

12 Frederick Doveton Nichols and Ralph E. Griswold, Thomas Jefferson, Landscape Architect (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1978), photograph caption, p. 173. However, the capital appears to be Ionic or composite, not Corinthian.

13 Ibid., p. 172.

14 William D. Rieley, Interview, Charlottesville, Virginia, December, 1985.

15 For site plan by Alden Hopkins, see Appendix A. For ground plan by John Neilson, see also Appendix A. For sketch of site with major plantings indicated, see Field Note Book.

16 James Kinard, Interview, Charlottesville, Virginia, November 11, 1985. According to Kinard, the mews, "cracker-box," and cottage are the only early outbuildings remaining. Further description is to be found in A Fitting Habitation, by Agnes Edwards Rothery, (New York: Dodd-Mead and Company, 1944). The mews restoration is believed to be Nichols' first architectural restoration effort.

PART IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings: Appendix A

B. Early Views: Appendix B

C. Interviews:

1 Beiswanger, William, Architectural Historian, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. October, 1985. Monticello. Design sources for Monticello.

2 Howard, J. Murray, University of Virginia, Architect for Historic Buildings and Grounds. Telephone conversation, December 16, 1985. Pavilion research and alteration record.

3 Kinard, James, University of Virginia, History Officer and mews resident. November 11, 1985. Pavilion III garden. Mews history.

4 _____. November, 1985. Interview information conveyed by K. Edward Lay. Mews history.

5 Nichols, Frederick Doveton, Emeritus Professor of Architecture, University of Virginia. October, 1985. School of Architecture. Pavilion alterations and original plan.

6 _____. November, 1985; December 16, 1985. School of Architecture, University of Virginia, and Pavilion III. Information regarding alterations reaffirmed and verified by Richard F. Sammons, School of Architecture, Nichols' student assistant.

7 Rieley, William D., Landscape Architect. Telephone conversation, December 16, 1985. Pavilion garden information.

D. Bibliography:

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- Virginia. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1888.
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Penrice, Daniel. "Jeffersonian Architecture, A Legacy of Classical Design," Bostonia, Vol. 59, No. 4 (July-August 1985), pp. 30-34.

Proctor's Journal. 1817-1822 and 1819-1828. Manuscript. University of Virginia Archives, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Proctor's Ledger. 1819-1825 and 1826-1832. Manuscript. University of Virginia Archives, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Proctor's Loose Papers. 1817, 1820-21, 1822, 1823-24. University of Virginia Archives, Charlottesville, Virginia.

E. Supplemental Material

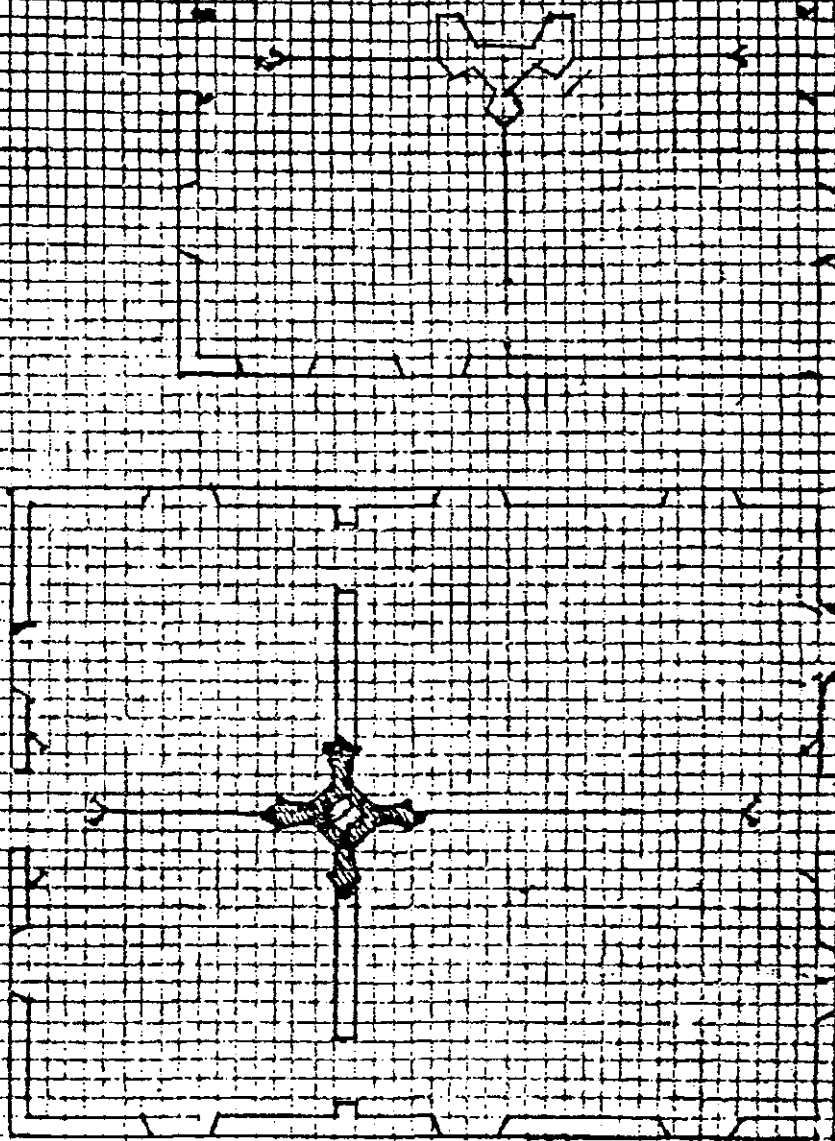
1. Builders, Suppliers, Contractors: Appendix C
2. Summary of Construction Events and Payments: Appendix D
3. Pavilion Residents: Appendix E
4. Design Sources: Appendix F
5. Alterations 1819-1985: Appendix G
6. Related Jefferson Designs: Appendix A₁

PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken Fall Semester, 1985, by students of the University of Virginia, School of Architecture, under the direction of Professor of Architecture, K. Edward Lay. Historical, architectural, and landscape data prepared by Janet Averill. Interior and exterior descriptions prepared by Betsy Updike. Appendices prepared by Averill and Updike. Architectural measured drawings were prepared by Heather Archer, Janet Averill, Leslie Claytor, John Graham, and Betsy Updike. Photographs were taken and prepared by Leslie Claytor, with assistance from Heather Archer.

Original Architectural Drawings: Appendix A

1. Pavilion, unnumbered, unnamed, K207
2. Pavilion III, N302
3. Pavilion III, N316
4. Early Drawing of Lawn, Pavilions, Ranges
5. John Neilson (?) Ground Plan
6. Peter Maverick Ground Plan
7. Alden Hopkins Site Plan

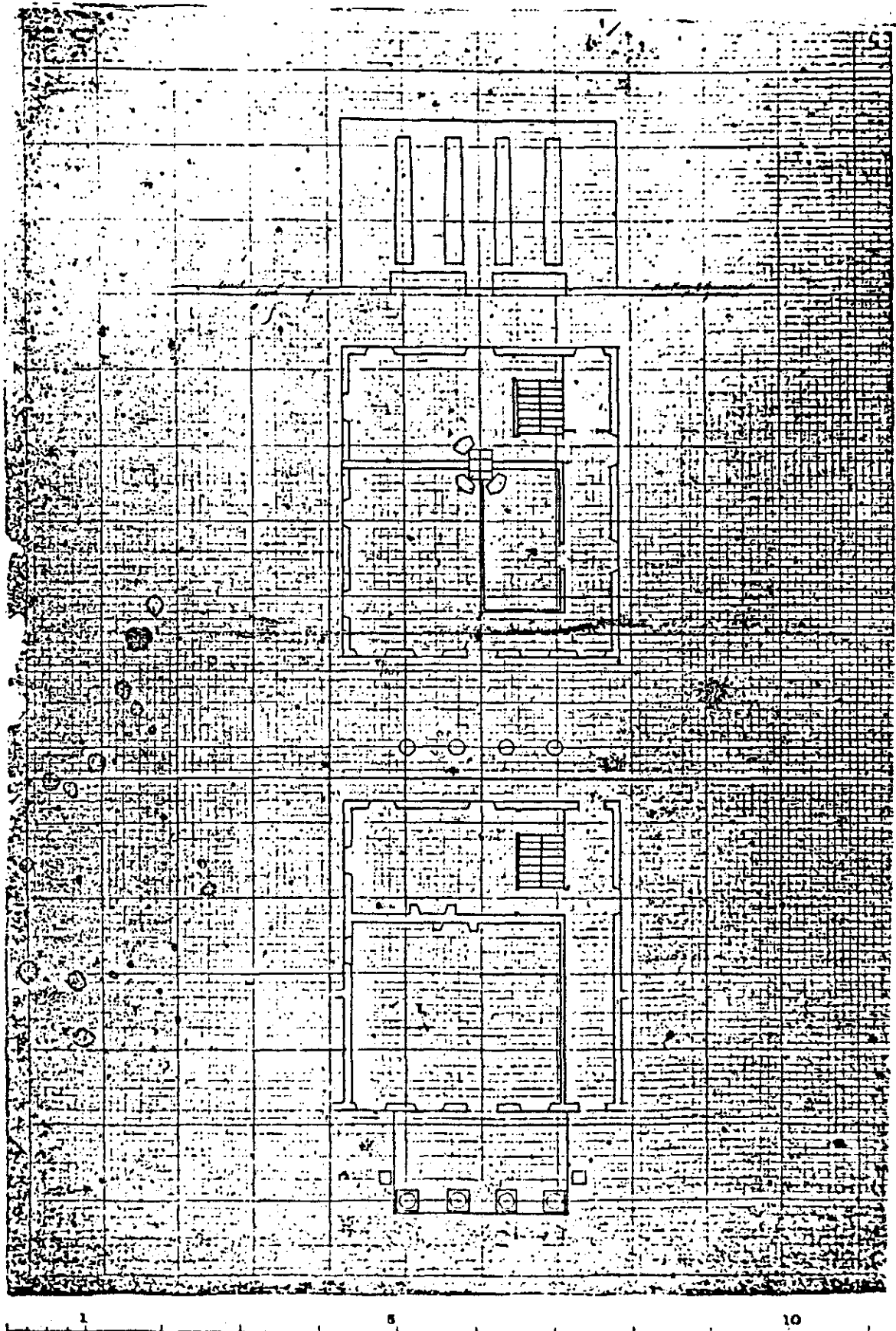


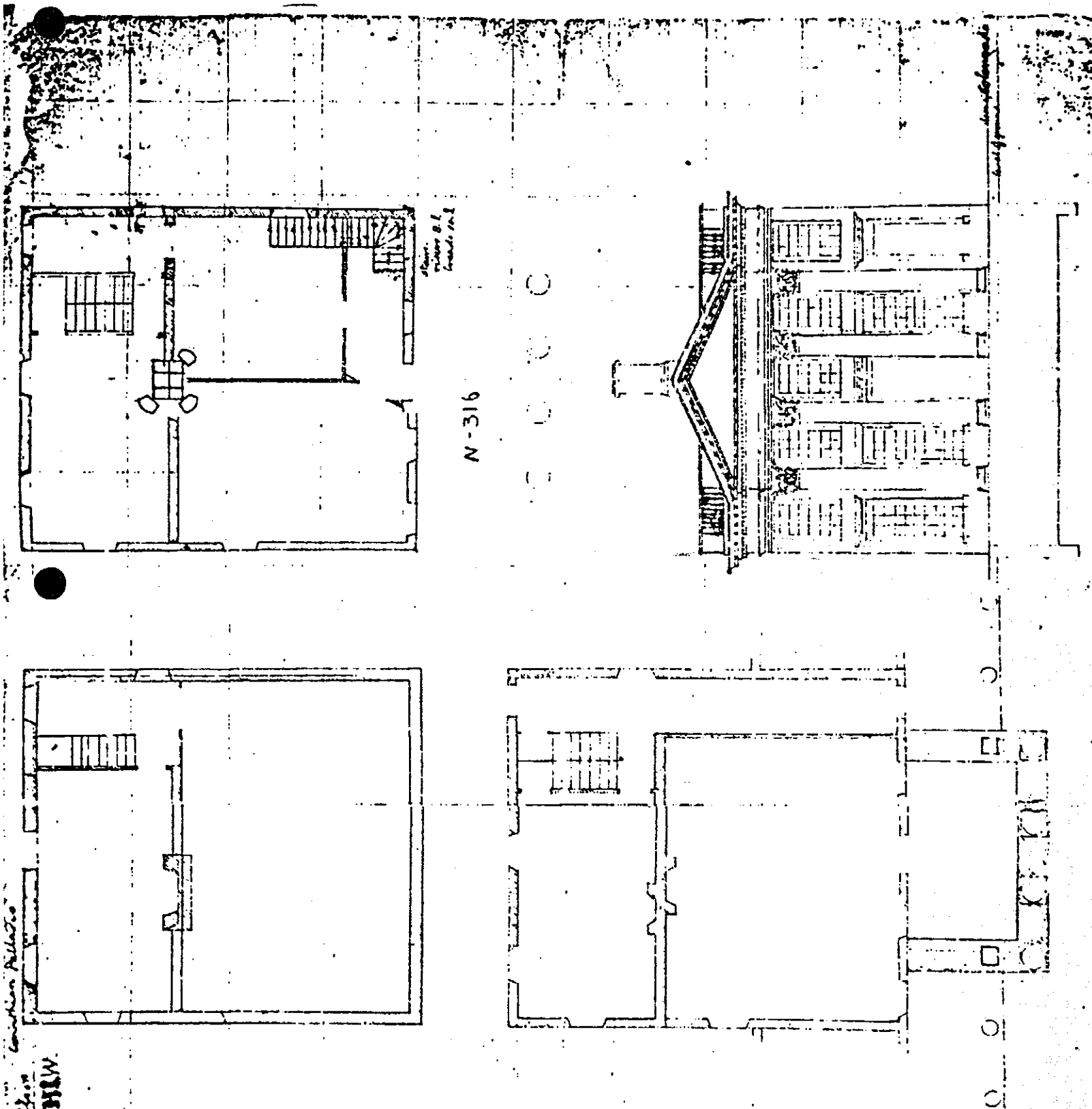
PAVILION III
HABS No. VA

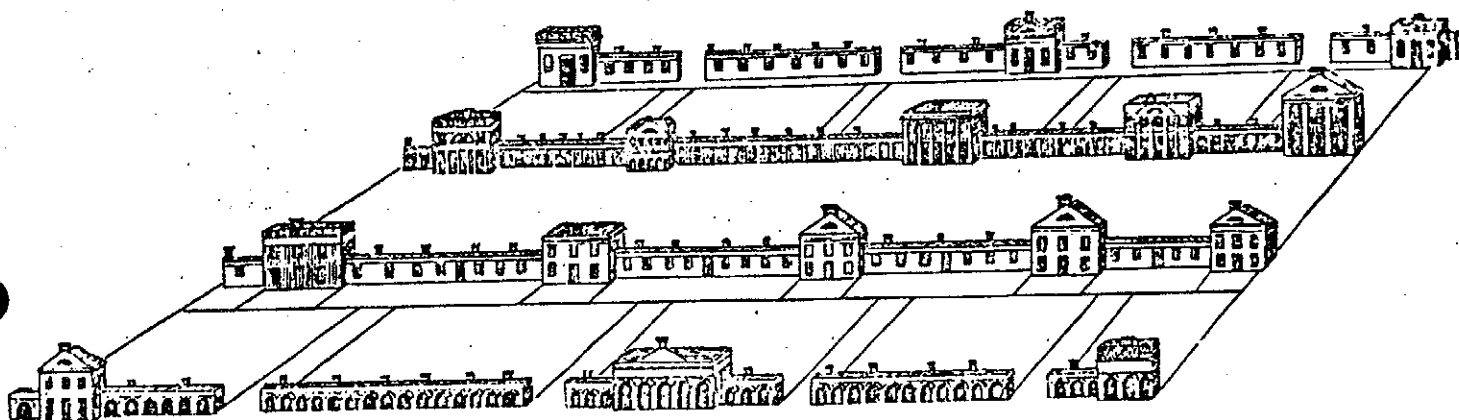
APPENDIX A Pavilion
University of Virginia
Archives

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K207/224



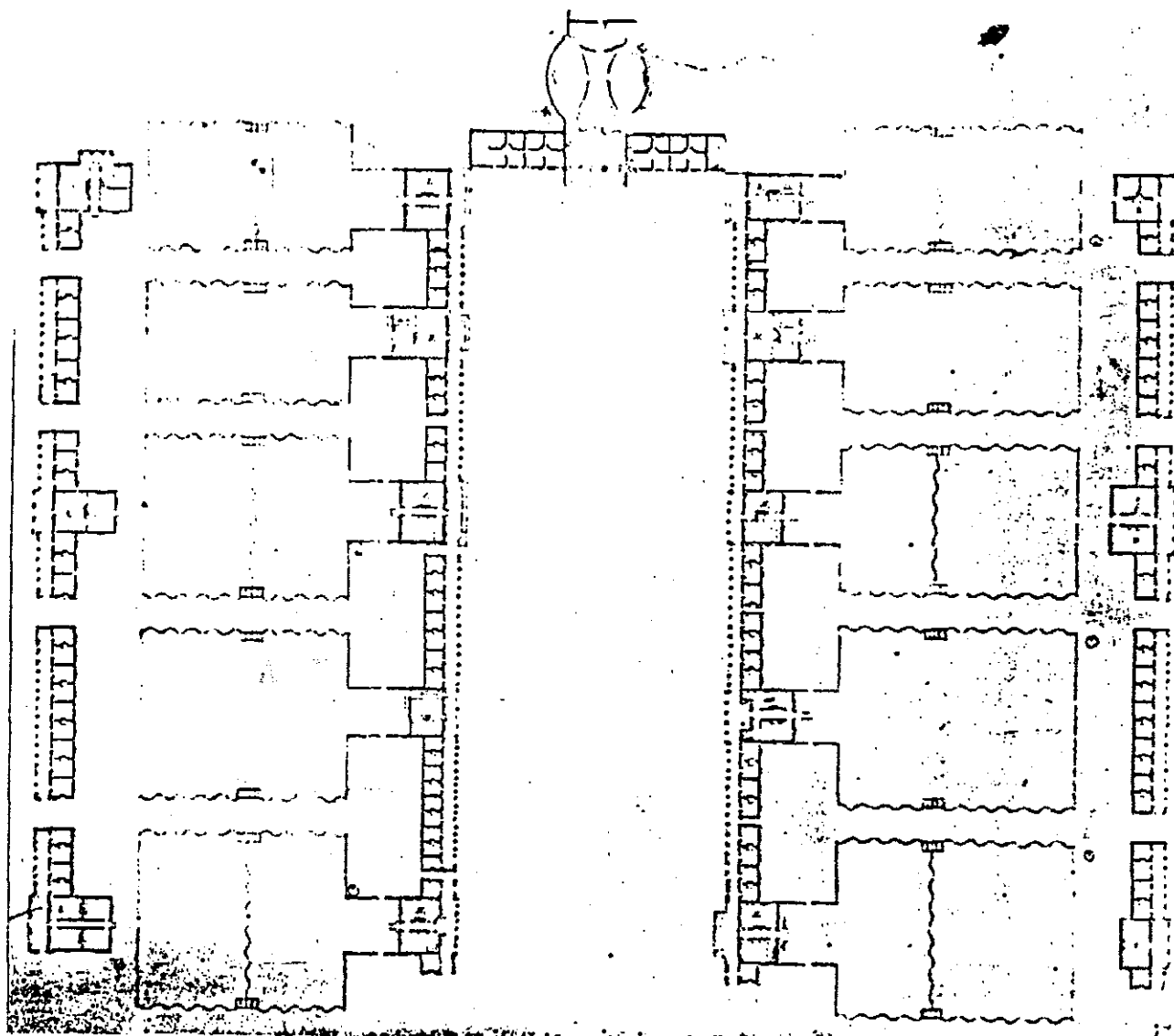




JEFFERSON'S DRAWINGS.

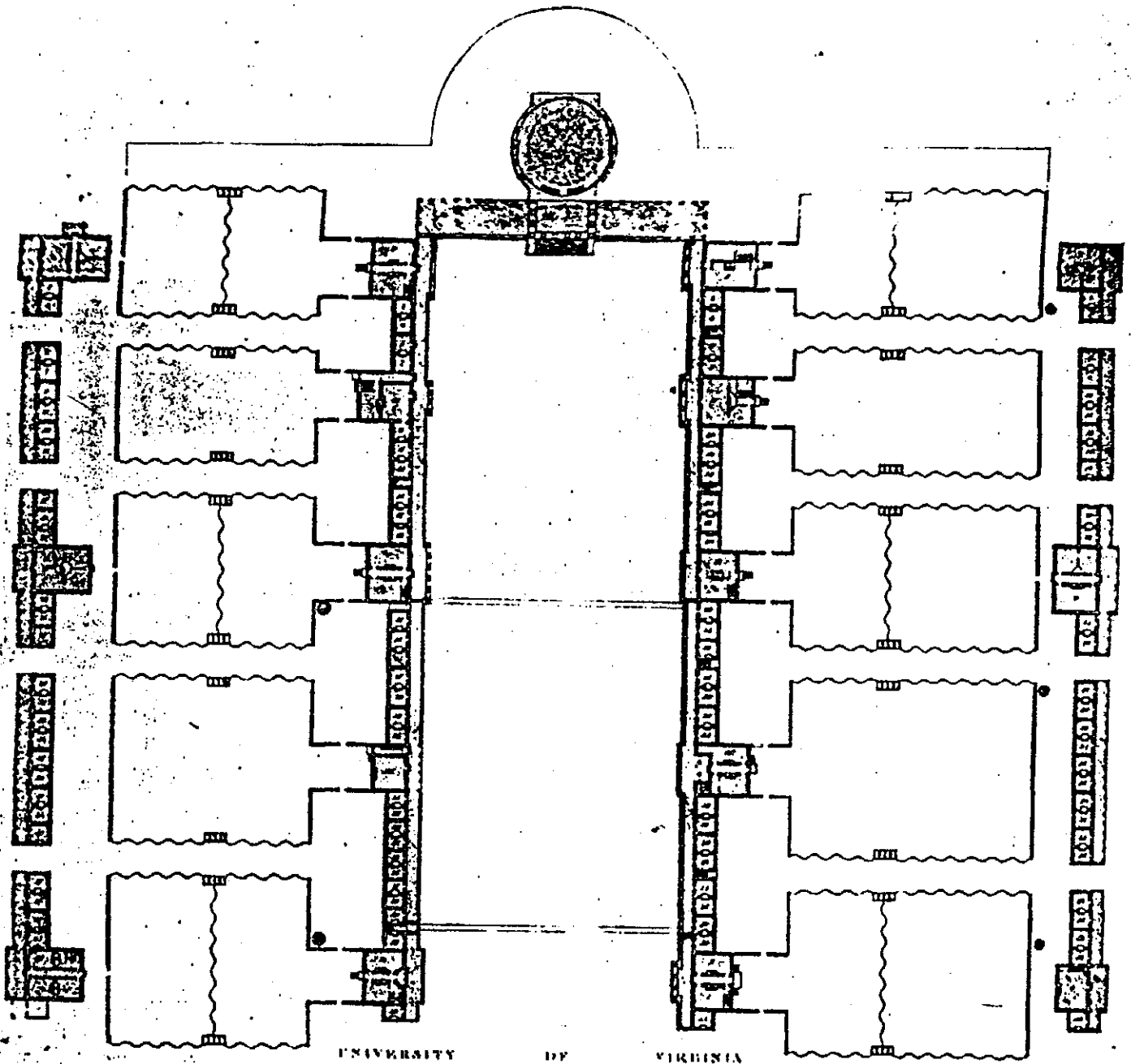
This was drawn in India ink by Mr. Jefferson and shaded by his granddaughter, Cornelia J. Randolph.

APPENDIX A
Early Drawing of University.
From Adams; Herbert B. Thomas
Jefferson and the University
of Virginia. Washington:
Government Printing Office, 1888

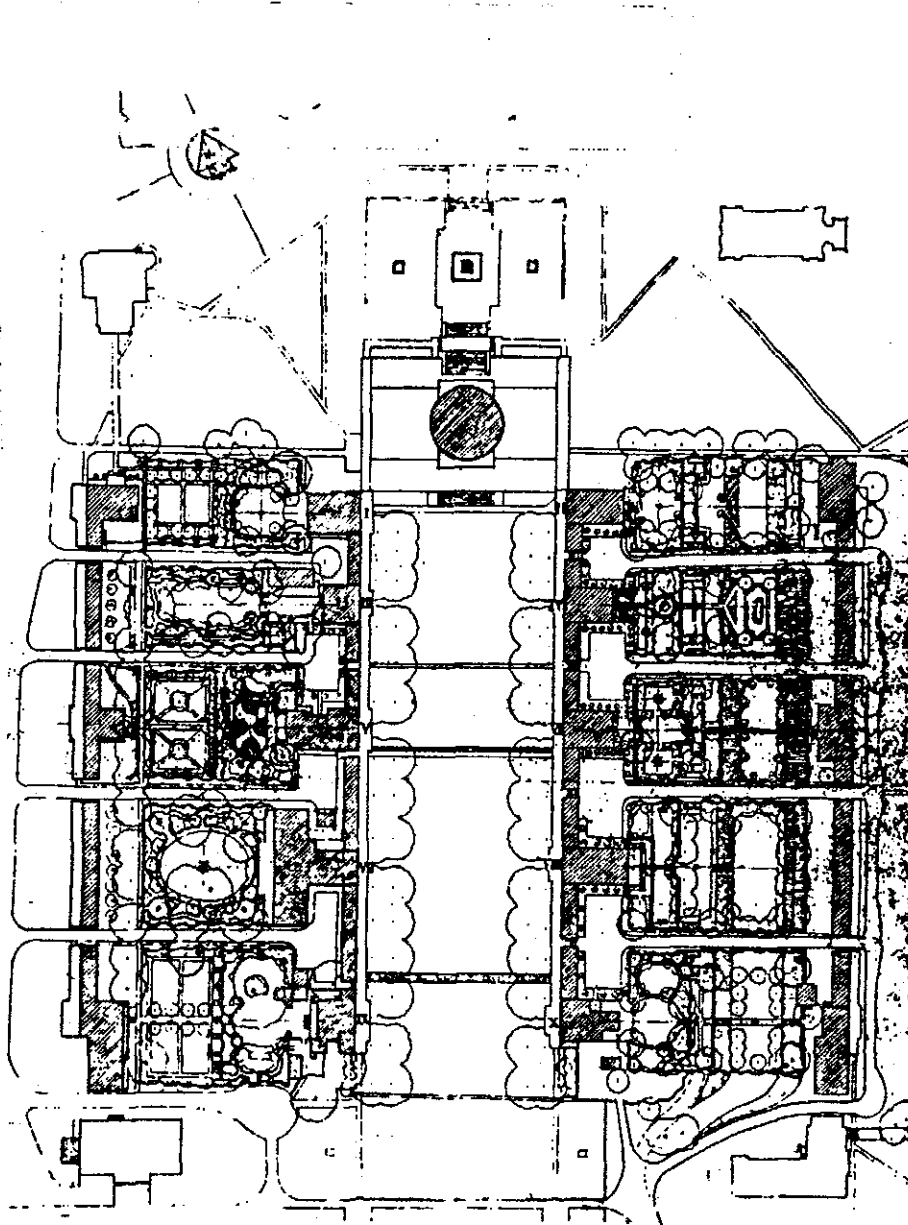


APPENDIX A

John Neilson (?) Ground Plan.
University circa 1822. In
Thomas Jefferson and the Arts,
an Extended View. Washington:
National Gallery, 1976, p. 181.



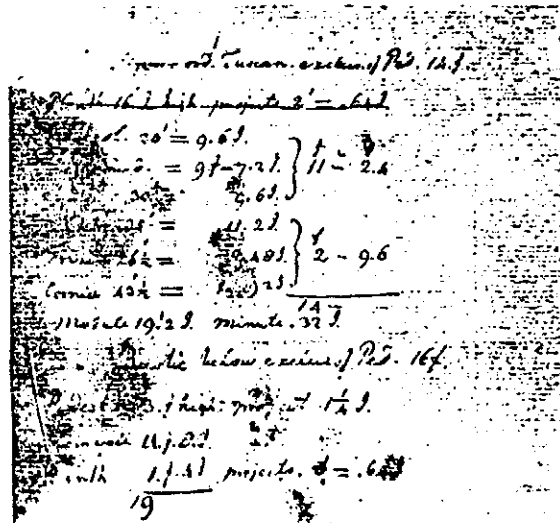
APPENDIX A
Peter Maverick Ground Plan.
University circa 1825. In
Guinness and Sadler. Mr.
Jefferson, Architect. New York
Viking Press, 1973, p. 137.



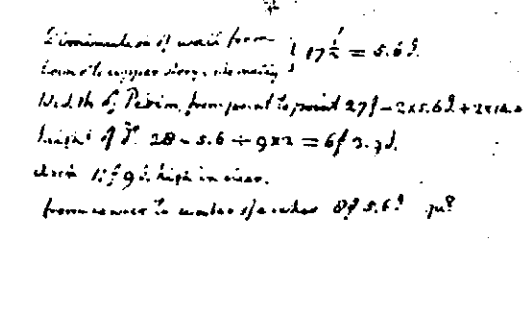
APPENDIX A
Alden Hopkins Site Plan.
Gardens circa 1952. Proposed.
In Nichols and Griswold.
Thomas Jefferson, Landscape
Architect. Charlottesville:
University Press of Virginia,
1981, p. 174.

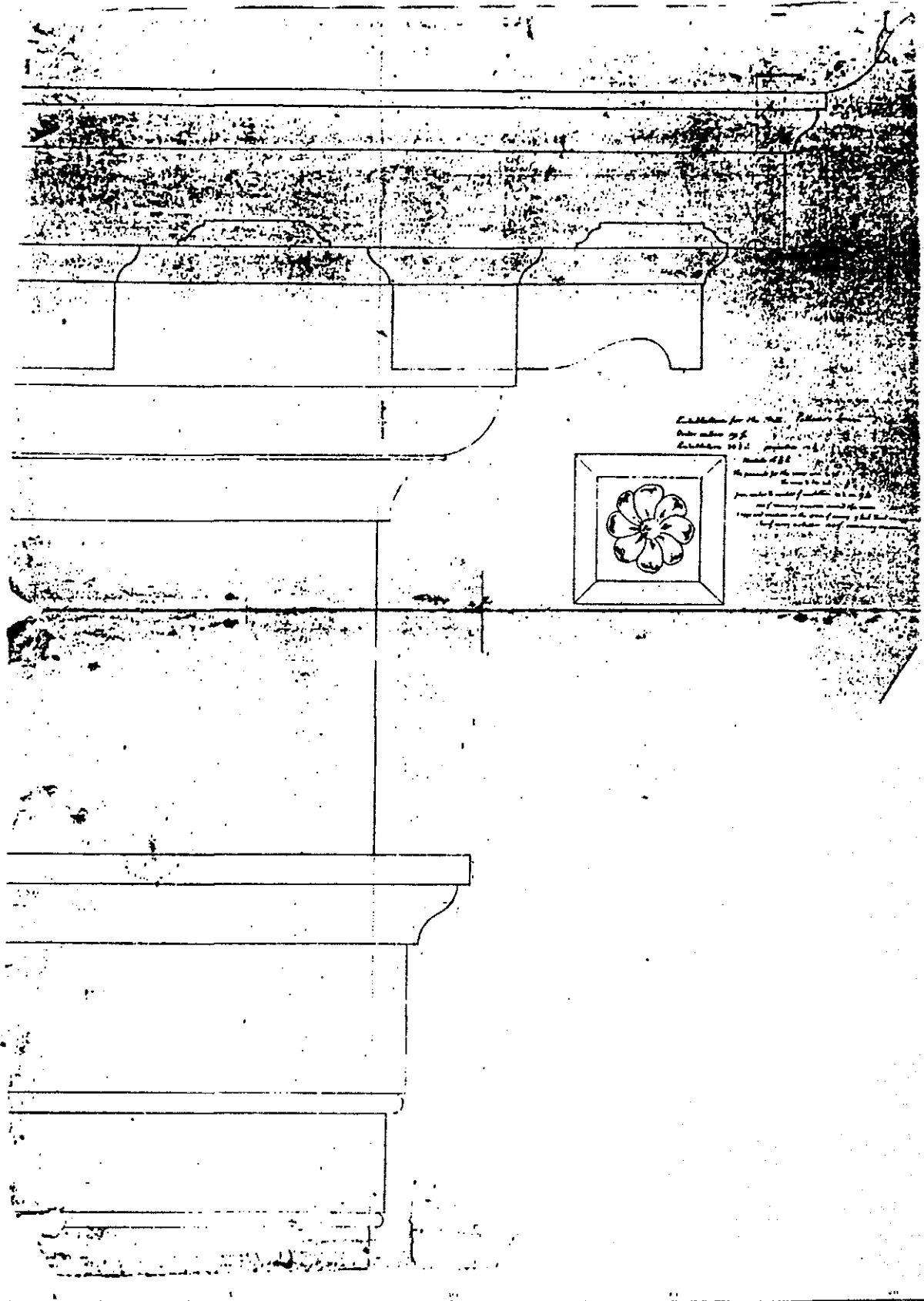
Original Architectural Drawings, Related Designs
by Jefferson: Appendix A₁

1. Early Plan, Monticello. Plate 5, Fiske Kimball.
Plans and Elevation, Servants' Houses, Plates 16, 17,
Fiske, Kimball.
2. Early Monticello. Plate 6, Fiske Kimball.
Earliest Plan. House in Lowlands (?). Plate 1, Fiske Kimball.
3. Entablature for Hall at Monticello. Fiske Kimball, plate 160.



Kimball, Plate 1

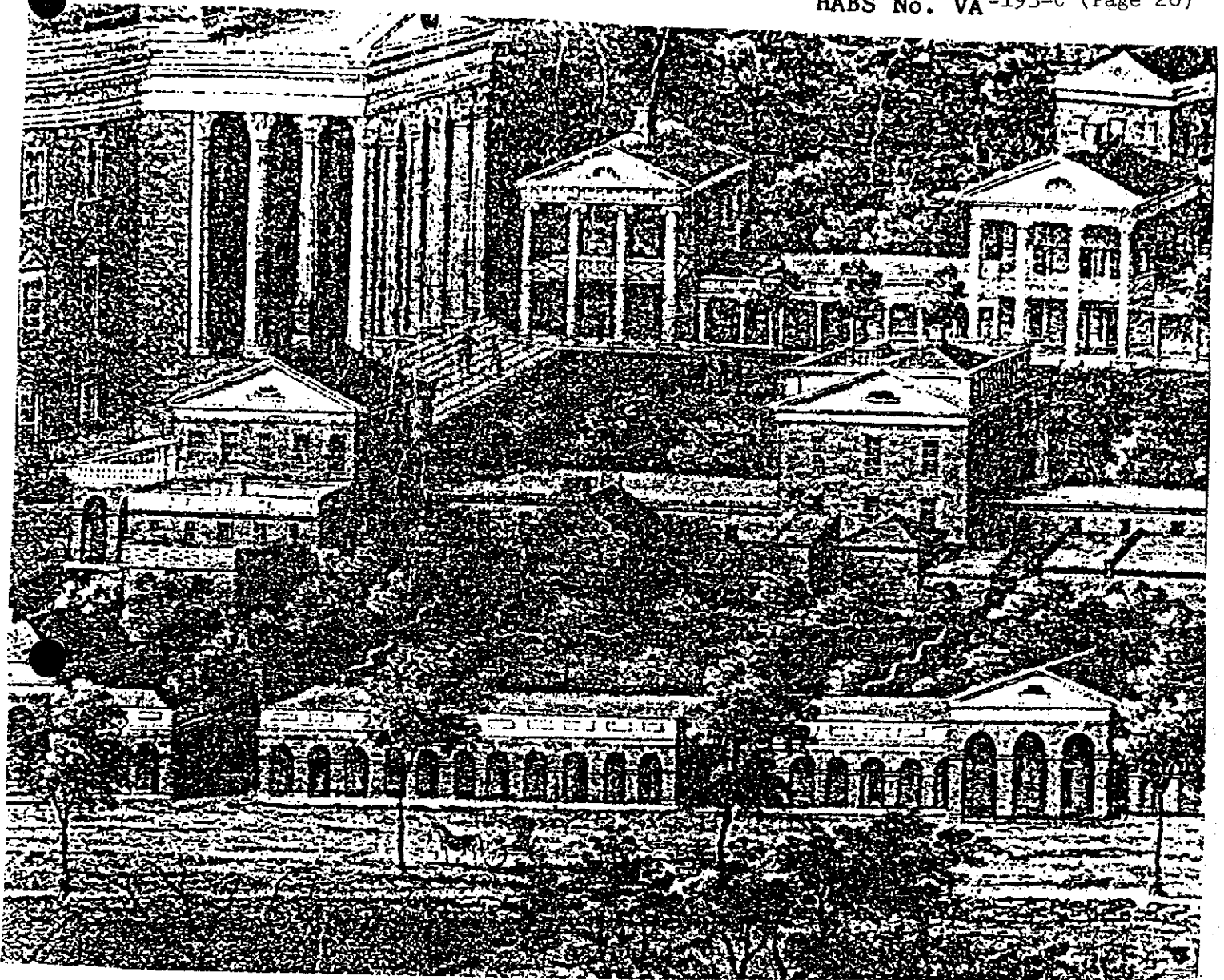




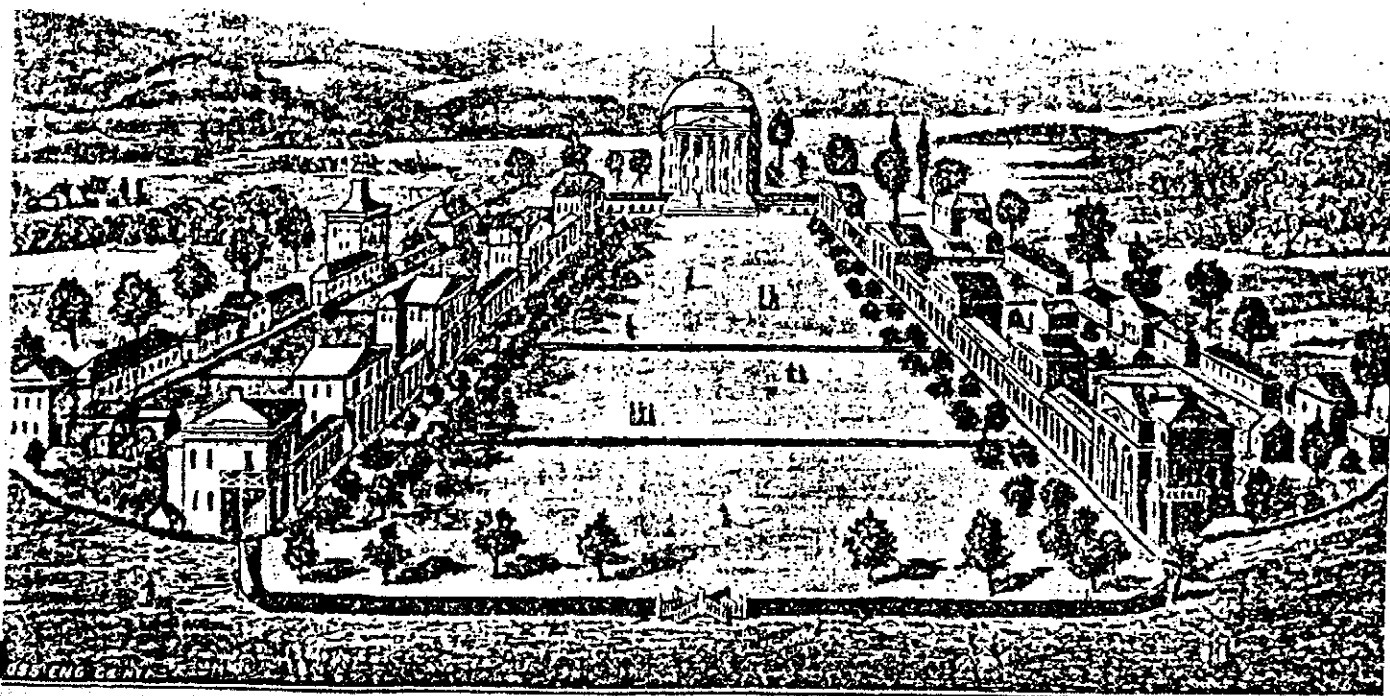
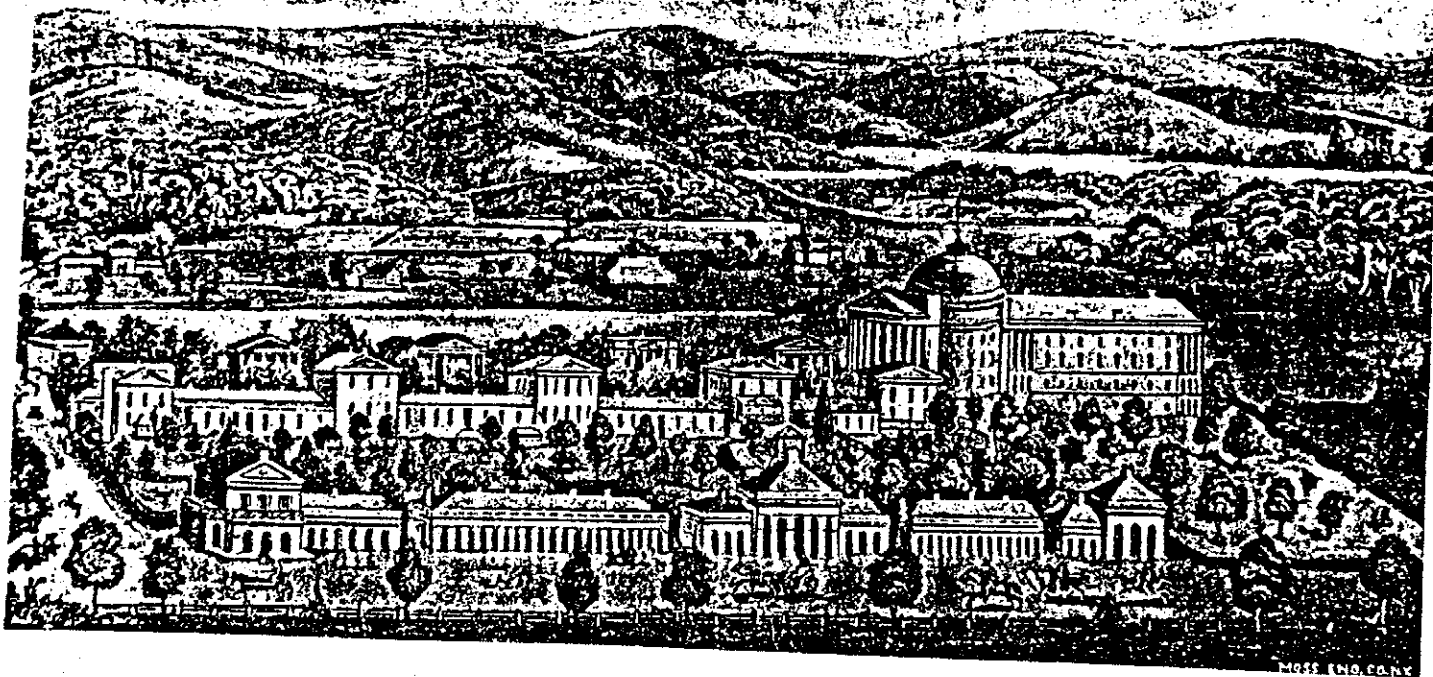
Kimball, Plate 160.
This appendix prepared from
plates in Fiske Kimball, Thomas
Jefferson, Architect. New York,
Da Capo Press, 1968.

Early Views: Appendix B

1. Detail from "View of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville; and Monticello." C. Bohn, 1856.
2. Two early views from C. Bohn's Album, 1856.



APPENDIX B
Early view of the University
of Virginia, Charlottesville,
and Monticello (detail). Erasm
C. Bohn, 1856.



APPENDIX B
Early views of the University
C. Bohn Album, 1856.

Builders, Suppliers, Contractors: Appendix C

A complete list of builders, suppliers, and contractors employed in the construction of Pavilion III, University of Virginia, compiled from entries in the Proctor's Journal, Proctor's Ledger, and Proctor's Loose Papers, University of Virginia Archives, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Antrim, Joseph	plastering, stuccoing
Black, _____	flooring
Blackford, A. & Co.	ironmongering
Brooks, A. H.	tin, tin pipe
Brown, M.	brickwork
Burgamin, Anthony	gutters
Campbell, Cowden	Corinthian bases, sills, newels, stone
Carter & Phillips	brickwork
Coffee, William	ornamentation
Chisholm, Hugh	brickwork
Croft, Jacob	tin plates
Davis, D.	smithwork
Dinsmore, James	carpentry, contracting, supplies, service
Gabbert, David	iron
Lowber, Edward	glass, glazing, sash painting
Lutch, James	unspecified services
Nowles, John	white lead
Peck & Crawford	Chinese railing
Perry, John M.	brick
Peyton, Bernard	obtaining capitals from Italy
Sabbaton, P. A.	glazing, sash weights
Smith, Andrew	Roman cement
Thorn, Abiah	stove installation (setting)
Van Lew (Richmond)	locks and hardware

N.B. Of \$11,828.30½ in expenditures given in the index to the Proctor's Ledger, \$7663.60½ was paid to James Dinsmore, \$2006.88 was paid to M. Brown, and \$1019.10 was paid to J. M. Perry. Total building cost at completion was \$16,528.47.

A Summary of Construction Events and Payments: Appendix D
(Compiled from Entries in the Proctor's Journal, University
of Virginia Archives, Charlottesville, Virginia)

1817-1822	Pg. 12, Nov. 1, 1819	No. 3 to Davis for smithwork	19.91
		to Dawson & Davis for drft	21.49
	Pg. 14, Jan. 25, 1820	to Dinsmore \$400.00 for work Pav. 3	
	Pg. 47, Apr. 13, 1821	to B. Peyton to be remitted to Italy	
		\$1200 for capitals	
	Pg. 60,	tin covering for unspecified pavilions	
		\$1129.96 A.H. Brooks	
1819-1828	Pg. 3, July 16, 1819	to James Dinsmore \$100 for work on Pav. 3	
	Pg. 9, Nov. 19, 1819	to same for smiths	19.91
	Pg. 11, Jan. 28, 1820	to James Dinsmore for work \$400	
	Pg. 47, Nov. 9, 1820	\$ 4 for Pav. 3	
	Pg. 57, Jan. 27, 1821	Cor. Pav. for 4 columns brick at \$27-\$108	
	Pg. 67, Apr. 9, 1821	Pav. 3 West 22668 bricks in garden wall	
		\$200.68	
	Pg. 69, Apr. 13, 1821	to B. Peyton for drft in favor of B.	
		Peyton to be remitted to Italy for caps	
		\$1200	
	Pg. 71, Apr. 23, 1821	to James Dinsmore for amt. of bill	
		\$3677.65	
		20 f-----(illegible)	735.53
	Pg. 85, July 10, 1821	for shaft of chimneys	87.09
	Pg. 86, July 17, 1821	6749 stock bricks at \$15	101.23
		120,621 common brick at 10	1206.21
		2804 common brick at 10	28.04
			<u>1336.08</u>
	Pg. 96, Aug. 27, 1821	to A. S. Brockenbrough	
		Cor. Pav. 3 for setting a stove	2.00
	Pg.100, Oct. 1, 1821	6749 stock brick	101.23
		120,621 common	1206.21
		2864 common	28.64
			<u>1336.08</u>
	Pg.132, June 20, 1822	Pav No. 3 for 3 stoves	30
	Pg.134, June 28, 1822	Pav No. 3 for 3 stove stones	\$6
		3 spout stones	14.28
		2 steps to front	
		door	17.12
		steps for cellar	6.75.4
		(G)ale blocks	10.75
			<u>48.15</u>
	Pg.136, July 3, 1822	No. 3 due to Cowden Campbell for	
		4 Corinthian bases and setting \$25 each	
		\$100	
		2 front sills	11.36
		2 back sills and setting 7.88	19.24
		2 newel blocks, setting	11.65
		stone \$10.03	<u>-\$103.89</u>

A Summary of Construction Events and Payments: Appendix D
continued

Pg.139, Aug. 24, 1822	to Bernard Peyton for sum remitted	
	to Italy to buy capitals	\$1200
Pg.145,	Sundries due to Wm. Coffee	Sept. 26, 1822
	Pavilion 3 West for composition and lead	ornaments
		\$39
	to James Dinsmore Pav. 3 for Lumber	\$1047.25
	sundry jobs	13.25
	D. Fowler for glazing	3.04
	bill for work	4450.00
	bill for tinning	106.87½
	Waggonage	410.25
	D. Davis for smithwork	23.66
	P.A. Sabbaton for sash weights	31.24
	D. Isaacs for oil	2.00
	lumber	1292.11
Pg.147, Oct. 7, 1822	to Samuel Campbell Pav. 3 stonework on	
	garden wall	25.81½
Pg.149, Oct. 29, 1822	to A.H. Brooks for tin pipes	51.11
	for tin put on gallery	1.32
		52.43
Pg.151, Oct. 29, 1822	to John Perry for counterceiling	
	with mortar	1819 40.
Pg.153, Nov. 10, 1822	to Hugh Chisholm for plastering	\$2
Pg.159, Nov. 25, 1822	to Peck & Crawford for Chinese	
	railing for 3 windows	\$6.80
Pg.161, Nov. 25, 1822	Pav. No. 3 general labor for	
	capping walls	\$13
	for paving	15.20
		28.20
Pg.162, Nov. 25, 1822	to Abiah Thorn for setting a stove	2.00
Pg.168, Nov. 25, 1822	Sundries	
	for bldg. shafts for chimneys	87.09
	for house rent for Mrs. Garner	150
	building shafts of chimneys	75
	twice charged	312.09
	6 Doric (sic?) caps and bases	94
	twice charged	406.63
Pp.170,171	N.B. This entry may refer to Pav. VII	
Pg.173,	Sundries	
	Pavilion No. 3 for 12,107 bricks in wall	
	at \$10	\$121.07
	12,786 bricks for Serpentine wall	140.64
Pg.174, Nov. 25, 1822	to Curtis Carter brickwork	\$1336.08
Pg.180, Nov. 25, 1822	for your 13 parts of said accounts	
	hardware	\$504.31
	waggonage	150.70
Pg.181	stonework	438.12
Pg.182	labor	819.31

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, PAVILION III
HABS No. VA-193-C (Page 33)

A Summary of Construction Events and Payments: Appendix D
continued

Pg.186, Nov. 26, 1822	Bal. forward #3 West	\$15121.25
Pg.226	For sundries June 10, 1823	\$7.06, \$8
Pg.233	Wrong sum July 30, 1823	
Pg.254, Sept.16, 1823	Capitals and freight	\$1262.53
Pg.258, Sept.24, 1823	to Edward Lowber	249.54
	glass, glazing, 2 coats of	
	paint on sash	
Pg.258, Sept.28, 1823	to John Perry	
	4,261 bricks in area and garden walls	
		43.58
Pg.302, May 10, 1822	day's work to John Gorman setting caps	
		12.00
Pg.325, Sept.11, 1824	to Edward Lowber \$221.27 for payment	
	account	
	to Anthony Burgamin for 84 ft gutters	
	at 10¢	8.40
Pg.328, Sept.14, 1824	to John Perry	20.90
Pg.352, Feb. 8, 1825	to Jos. Antrim for stuccoing columns	
		150.68
Pg.389, Sept.26, 1825	Bldg Expenses to Sundries	<u>\$16528.47</u>

Pavilion III Residents: Appendix E

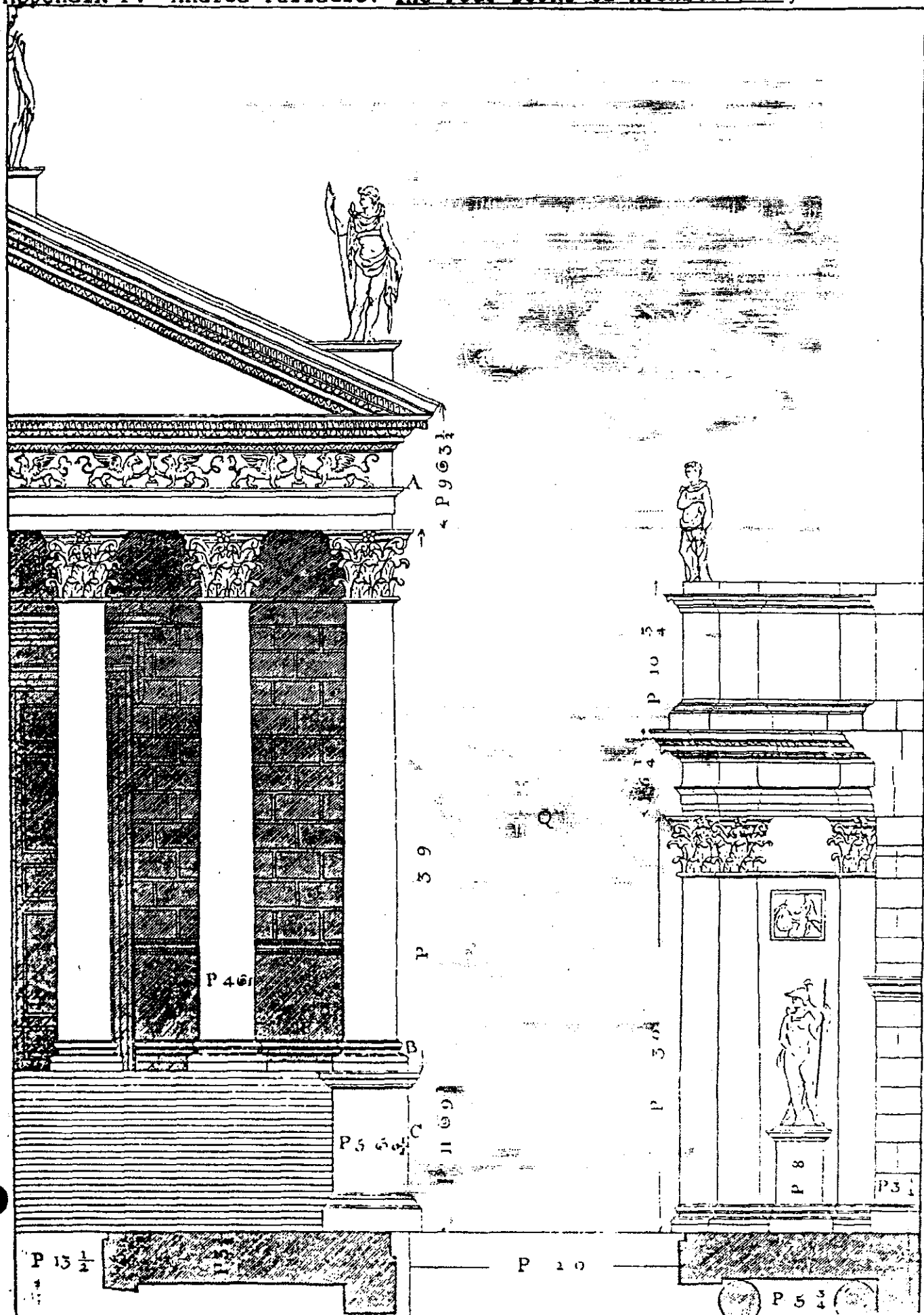
Lomax, John T.	Law
Davis, John A. G.	Law
Magill, Alfred T.	Medicine
Griffith, R.E.	Medicine
Howard, Henry	Medicine
Peters, William E.	Latin
Harrison, James F.	Medicine
Dabney, William C.	Medicine
Garnett, James M.	English
Carter, Thomas H.	Proctor
Minor, Raleigh C.	Law
Graduate House	
Whyburn, Gordon	Mathematics
Vining, Rutledge D.	Economics
Finger, Frank W.	Psychology

Compiled from information provided by A. G. Gillam, Office of the President, University of Virginia, and the University Guide Service.

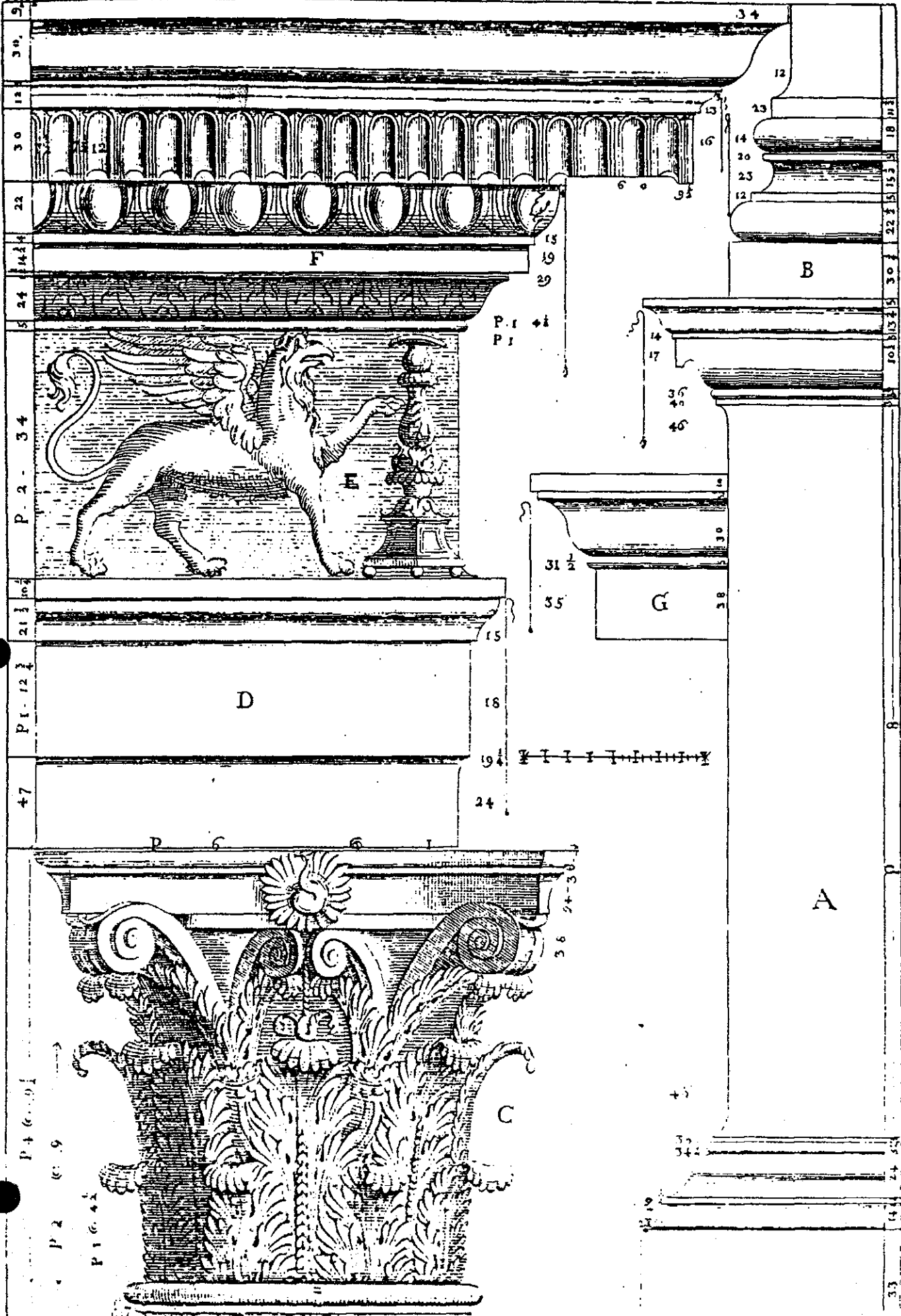
Design Sources: Appendix F

1. Elevation. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, Rome. Andrea Palladio. The Four Books of Architecture, Isaac Ware. London, 1738. Reprint ed., New York: Dover, 1965. Book Four, Plate 19.
2. Frieze and Capital. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, Rome. Andrea Palladio. The Four Books of Architecture, Isaac Ware. London, 1738. Reprint ed., New York: Dover, 1965. Book Four, Plate 21.
3. Elevation. Temple of Caesar, Pola. Andrea Palladio. The Architecture of Palladio, Book the Fourth, Volume the Second, Giacomo Leoni. London, 1742. Plate 85.
4. Ionic Order. Andrea Palladio. The Architecture of Palladio, Book the First, Giacomo Leoni. London, 1742. Plate 22.
5. Corinthian Order. Bibliothèque Portative D'Architecture Elémentaire a l'Usage des Artistes Divisée en Six Parties Seconde Partie Contenant l'Architecture de Palladio. Paris: Editions Jombert, 1764. Plan 25, Page 36.
6. Entablature. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. Antoine Desgodetz. Les Edifices Antiques de Rome. Paris, 1682. Reprint ed., Gregg International Publications, Ltd., 1969.
7. Entablature. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. Andrea Palladio. The Four Books of Architecture, Book the Fourth, Volume the Second, Giacomo Leoni. London, 1742. Plate 24.
8. Frieze Ornaments. Antoninus and Faustina. Antoine Desgodetz. Les Edifices Antiques de Rome. Paris, 1682. Reprint ed., Gregg International Publications, Ltd., 1969. Page 117.

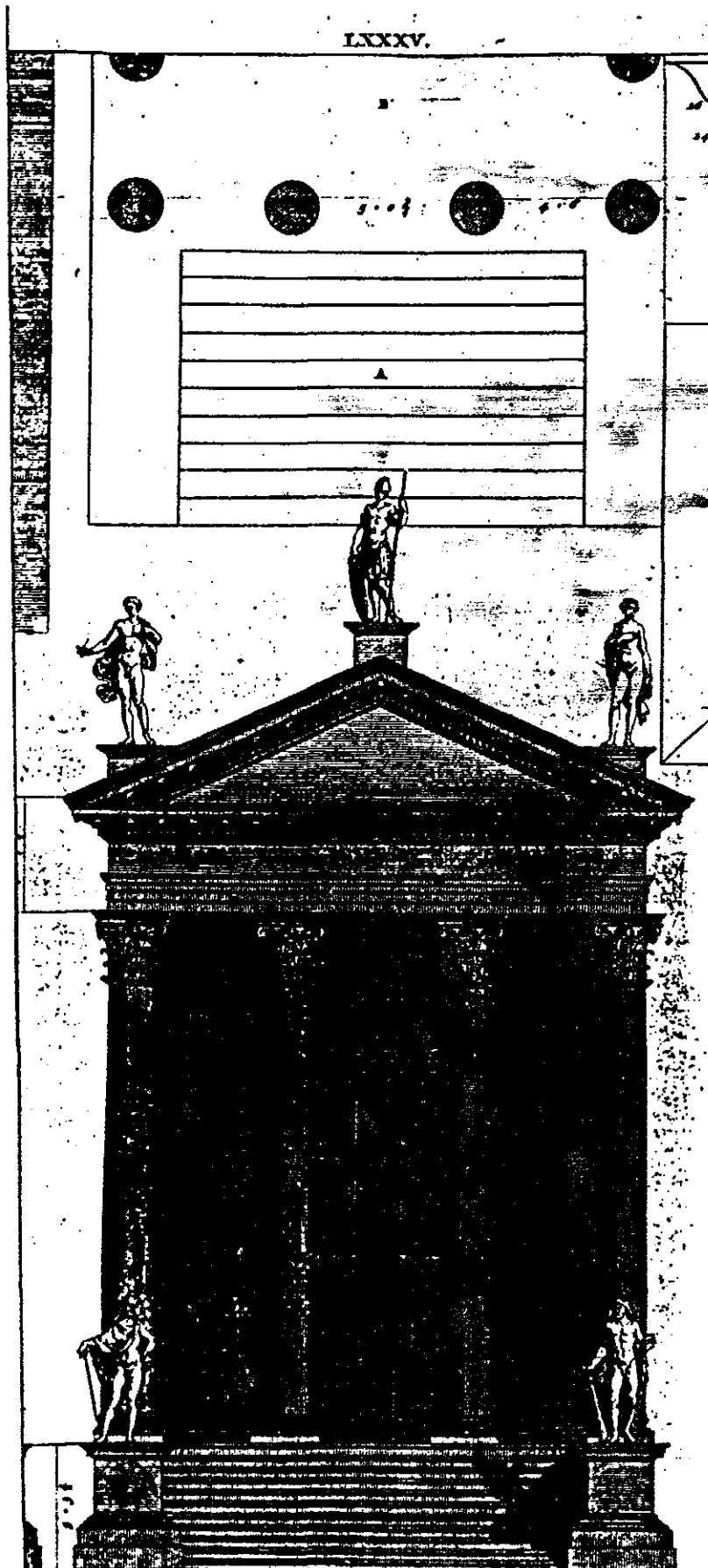
Appendix F. Andrea Palladio. The Four Books of Architecture, Isaac Ware.

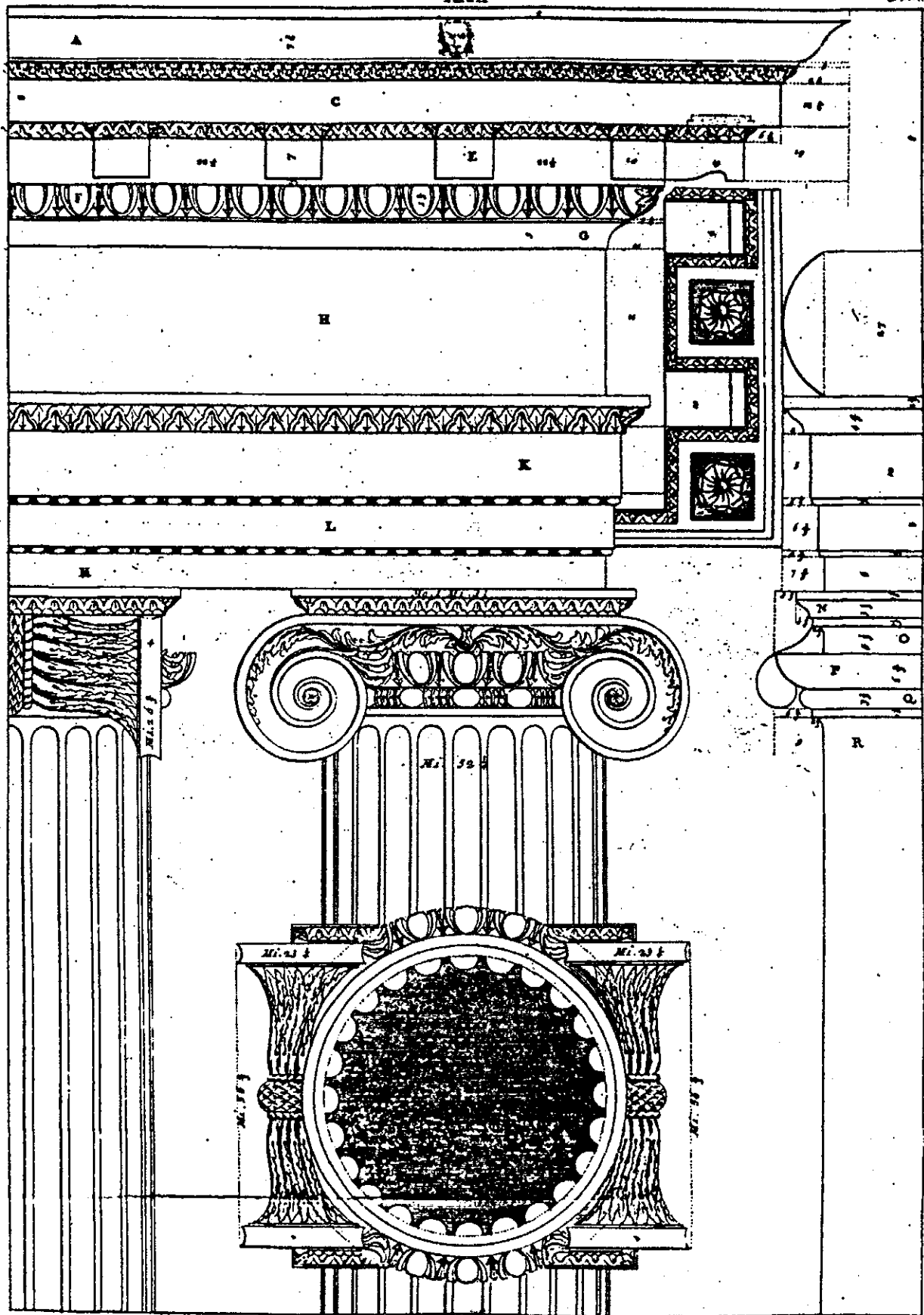


Appendix F. Andrea Palladio. The Four Books of Architecture, Isaac Ware.



Appendix F: Andrea Palladio. The Architecture of Palladio, G. Leoni.

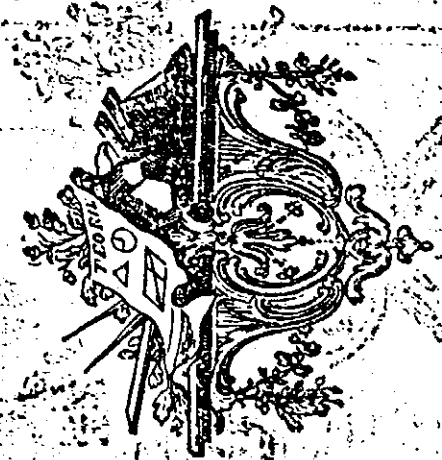




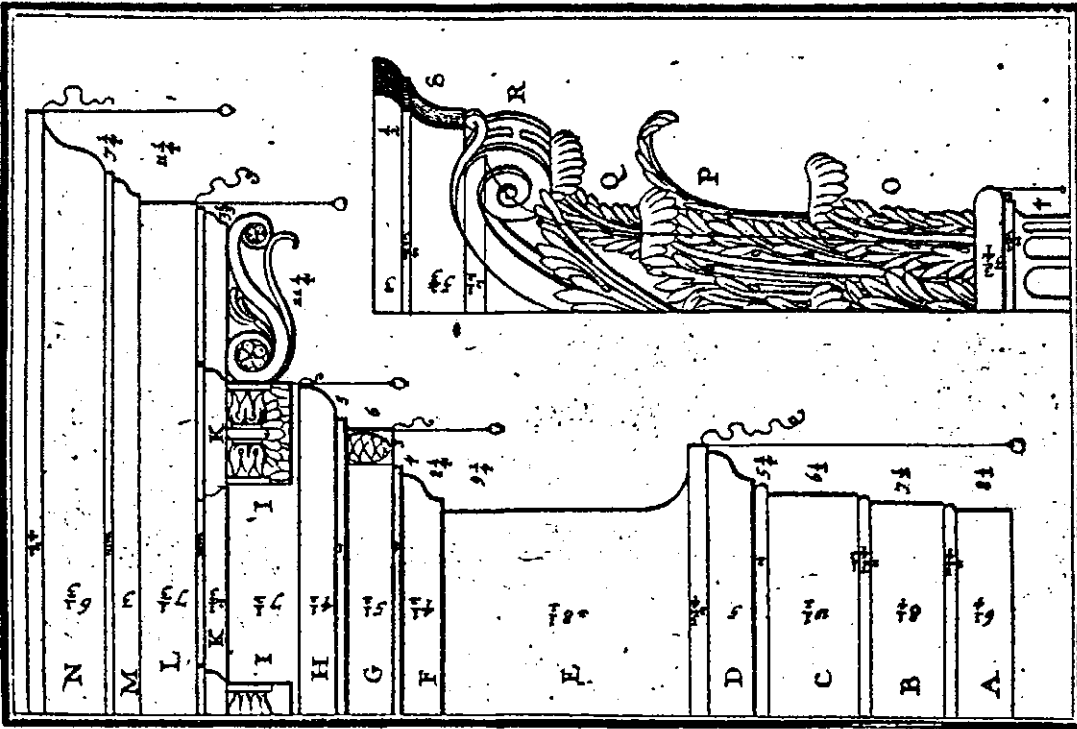
36 ARCHITECTURE

Explication de la planche 35.

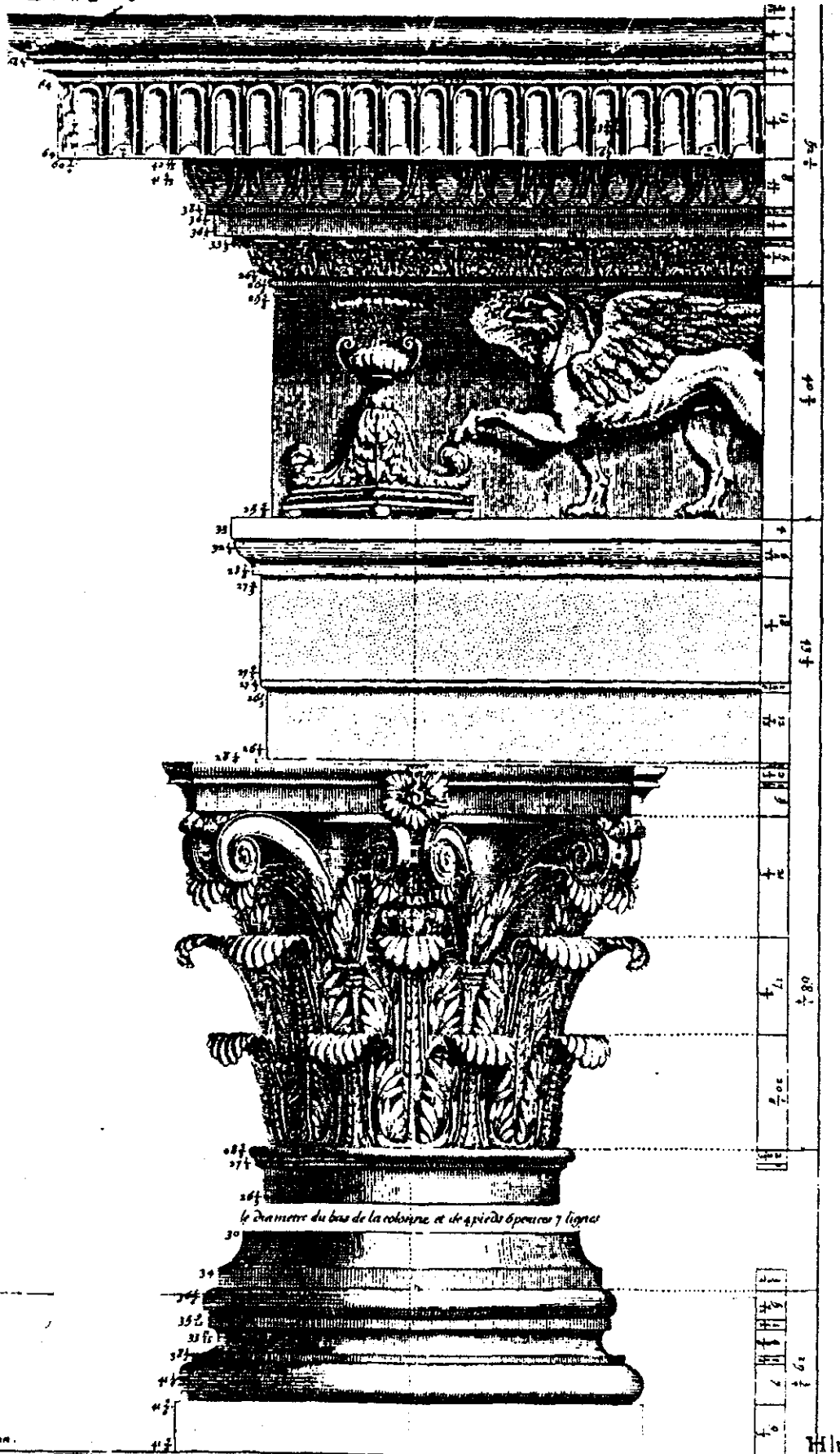
- A, Première face
- B, Seconde face
- C, Troisième face
- D, Cymaïse
- E, Frise avec un adoucissement par le bas
- F, Gucule renversée.
- G, Platebande où sont taillées les denticules.
- H, Ove.
- I, Platebande où sont les modillons.
- K, Chapiteau des modillons.
- L, Larmier de la corniche.
- M, Gucule renversée } de la corniche.
- N, Gucule droite
- O, Premier rang de feuilles
- P, Second rang
- Q, Troisième rang
- R, Caulicoles, ou tigettes
- S, Abaque, ou tailloir.

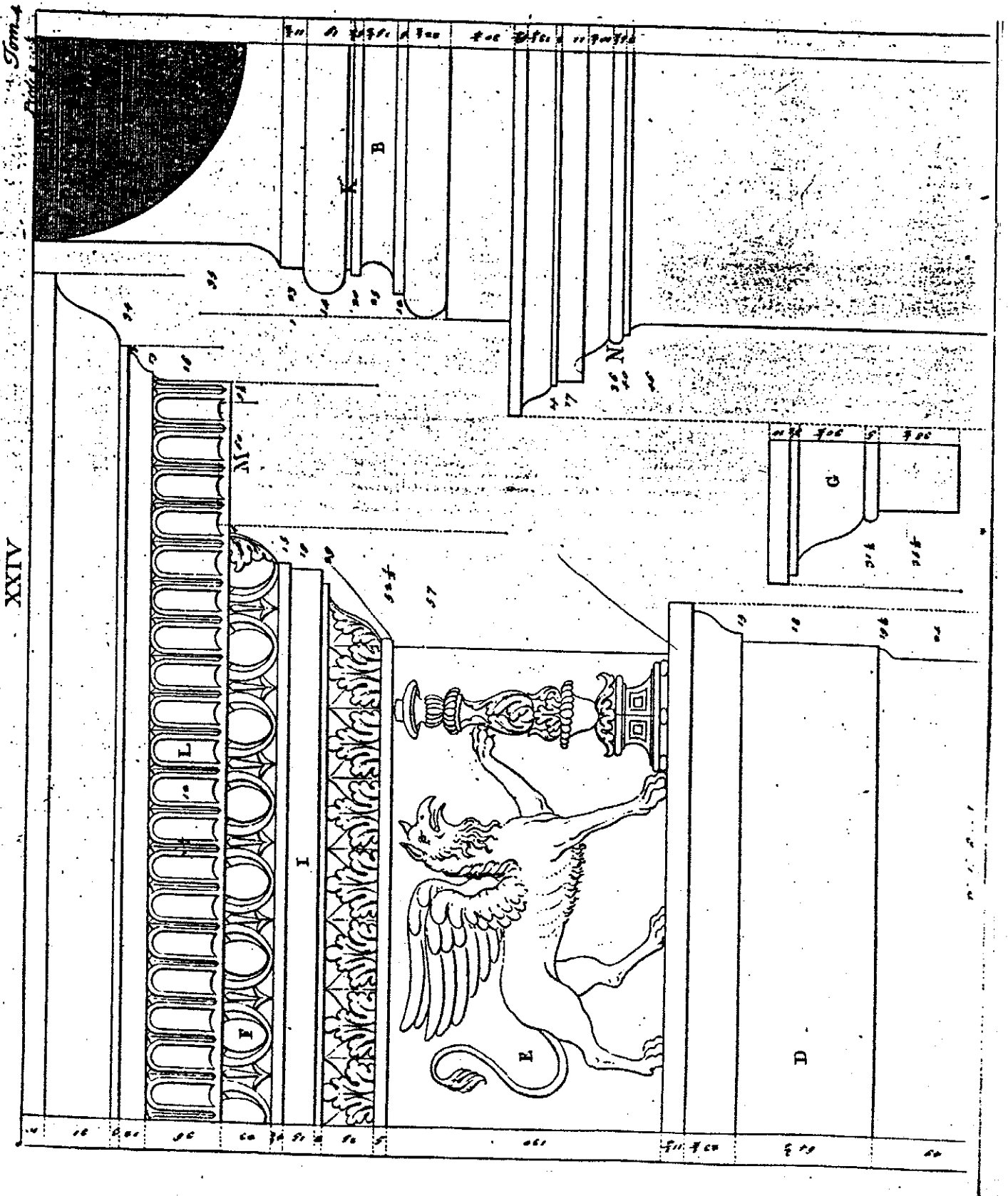


LES MEMES PROFILS PLUS EN GRAND.
Plan 25 Fig. 36.



Appendix F. Antoine Desgodetz. Les Edifices Antiques de Rome.





Appendix F. Antoine Desgodetz. Les Edifices Antiques de Rome.

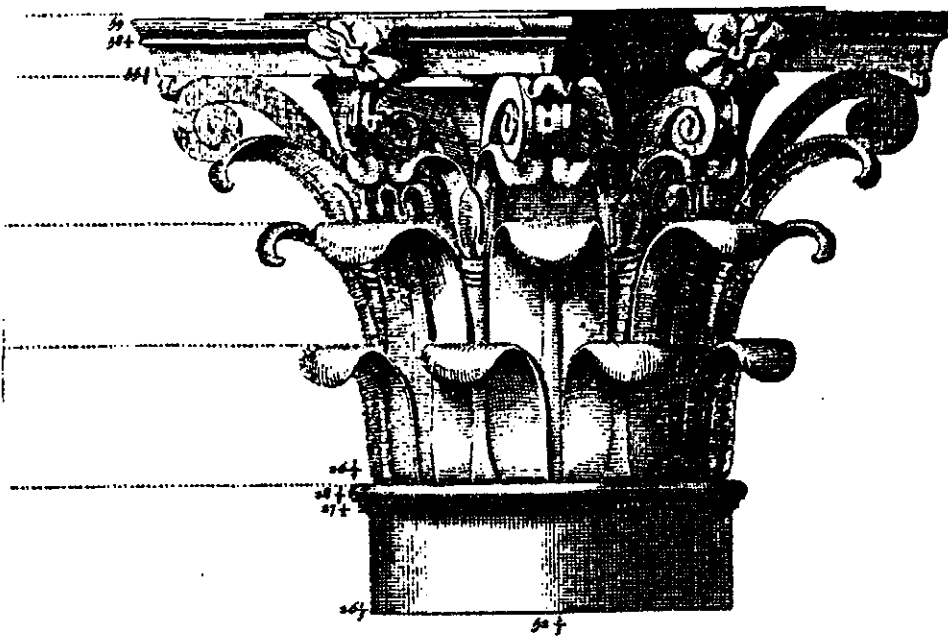
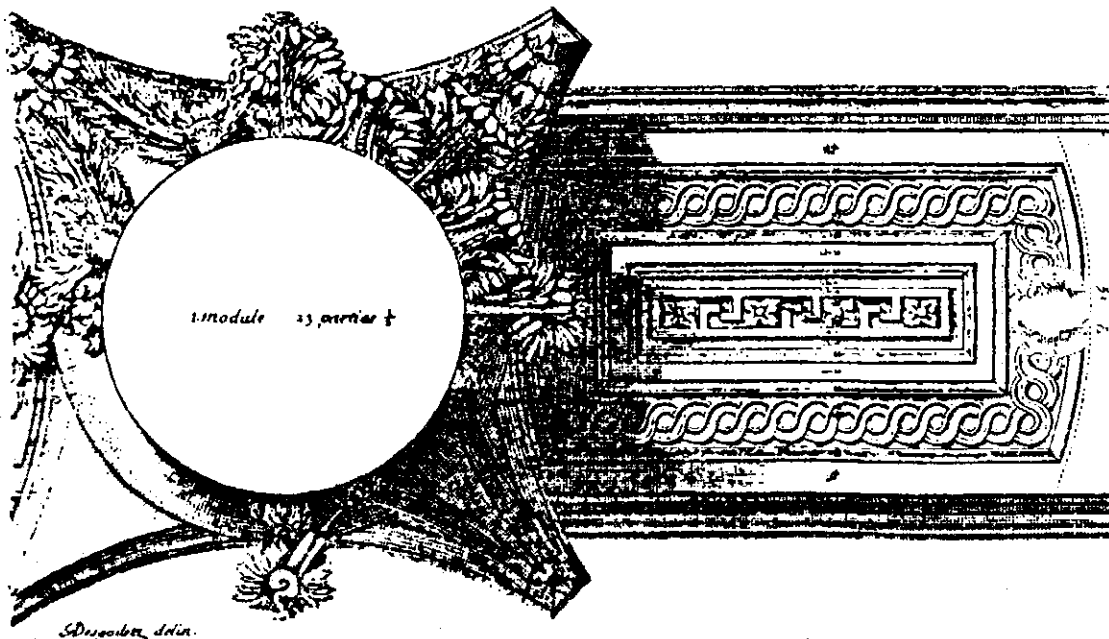
DU PORTIQUE DU TEMPLE D'ANTONIN ET DE FAVSTINE A ROME

117

ornements de la frise

4 modules

5 parties

Chapiteau des colonnes d'ordre sur l'angle du tailloir*plan du chapiteau des Colonnes**Sophite de l'architrave*

1 module 25 parties +

Desgodetz delin.

Alterations 1819-1985: Appendix G

1 A transverse wall was removed from the second floor northeast chamber, altering room and hall arrangement shown in drawing N316. No date, however very likely pre-1950. The fireplace for this room shown in plan has been sealed and enclosed in a closet for the hall created by this alteration.

2 Drawing N316 shows stair to roof from the northeast chamber. Reroofing has obscured evidence in attic and on roof. Chair rail bears scar corresponding to tread depth. No date. No other information visible.

3 Doors connecting southeast and southwest chambers not shown in N316 occur on both first and second floor. Hardware is twentieth century. The first floor door is clearly at variance from the others and was probably added when the western room changed use from a study to dining room. (What is believed to have been a dumbwaiter next to the fireplace was probably changed to a storage cupboard sometime thereafter when the pavilion was in use as office space.) The door connecting the second floor rooms is identical to others in proportion and hardware, excepting modern hinges, and could be an original plan adaptation.

4 Balustrade on roof shown in drawing N316 and early views through 1856 no longer extant. No date for removal available; obviously 1856, or thereafter.

5 University records show authorization for a "door of Communication" between this pavilion and an adjacent dormitory, 1831. There is no visible structural evidence for this alteration. Additionally, an order by the Rector and Board of Visitors for an 1829 "addition to the west front, extending the whole length and elevation of the building and about ten feet in width" is recorded; this structure, or a similar one appears in the 1856 views, but there is no date of removal recorded. Alterations were made to the chimney circa 1830, according, as well, to the Minutes of the Rector and Board of Visitors, I & II, p. 75.

6 Alterations clearly dating to this century are the addition of modern kitchen, bathrooms, and mechanical systems for heat and hot water. Window air-conditioning units are still in use.

7 Frederick D. Nichols made alterations circa 1960 that added an additional bathroom and closet on the second floor and reversed the direction of the stair between the cellar and the first floor in order to increase headspace.